CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE

ion of that bill, came up for the consideration whose of the Cabinet, it was considered by the ent and cabinet that a proper regard to the service made it desirable that upon some case a judicial determination on the constitution of the law should be obtained, alternative of the law should be obtained, and the president, which narrates substain but the president, which narrates substain but he facts and which the Managers have, there are made as an obtained and make a part of their case, but I was reas incompetent testimony by a vote of the I believe that decision was erroneous, and it is impossible to order a new trial of of this, and it is impossible to order a new trial of this, and it is impossible to order a new trial of prove as having been proved these offers to prove as having been proved these offers to prove as having been proved the trial of the evidence of General Shyrman. The President of the providence of General Shyrman. The President of the ovidence of General Shyrman. The President of General Sherman and the office was then involved was talked over between them General Sherman asked the office of General Sherman asked the office was only mentioned of the ovidence of the General Sherman asked the over the General Sherman asked the over the General Sherman asked the over the General Observations decided by the courts, his reply was, "That it was found impossible, or a case could not be made out to be such that the General Sherman asked the over the General Sherman asked the over the General Sherman General Observations of the General Observation of the General Observa was a question manniestly of construction has provided a common arouter in such cases of controversy—the Suprement Court of the United States. Before that made, The Presidentina a removal must be made. The Presidentina a removal must be made. The Presidentina a removal must be made. The Presidentina are made in the country jurishiction in that way, foreign the president of the reason, as the Manson is impeached, and for the reason, as the Manson is impeached, and for the reason, as the Manson is impeached, and for the reason, as the Manson is impeached, and for the reason of the reason of the purpose of testing the validity of the laws of the country, either judicially or otherwise." If this be true, then, if the two houses of Congress should pass by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto an act depriving the President of the right to exercise it only in a single case for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law, he would be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor and impeachment accordingly. The Managers' theory establishes at once the condition of the manson of the purpose of the other branches of Government of Congress over the other branches of Government of Congress over the other branches of Government of the purpose of the constitution of the government. It wrested from him powers which, according to the legislative and judicial construction of eighty years, and been bestowed upon him by the constitution lised. In my opinion it was not only proper, but it was his daily to cause the disputed question to be determined in the manner and by the tribunal established for such purposes. This government can convert to any doctrine of fluctual, alike, I am no convert to any doctrine of fluctual purposes. This government can convert to any doctrine of fluctual purposes, and the provisions of the form of the doctrine. The such as a full propose, the constitution is a full propose of the constitution of the fluctual purpose. This government can convert the any official act, in a full propose of th

Theresponse is:—

UNITED STATES MILITARY TRIKESAPH,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January II, 1857.
What possible good can be obtained by reconsidering the constitutional amendment? I know of none in the present posture of affairs, and I do not believe the people of the whole country will seation any set of individuals in attempts to change the whole character of our government by enabling acts or otherwise. I believe, on the contrary, that they will eventually upoid all who have patriotism and courage to stand by the contiduction, and who place their confidence in the people. There

bold all who have patriotism and courage to stand by the constitution, and who place their conddence in the people. There should be no faitering on the part of those who are honest in their determination to sustain the several accordance departments of the government, in accordance with its original deagn.

Hon. Lawis E. Passons, Mongomery, Ala.

I am wholly unable, from these despatches, to deduce any oriminal intent. They manifest a diversity of political views between the President and Congress. The case contains amble evidence outside of these despatches of that diversity of opinion. I do not perceive that these despatches change the nature of that well known and in my opinion much to be deplored diversity. I have thus as briefly as possible stated my views of this case. I have expressed no view upon any of the questions upon which the President has been arraigned at the bar of public opinion outside of the charges. I have no right to travel out of the record. Mr. Johnson's character as a statesman, his relations to political parties, his conduct as a citizen, his efforts at reconstruction, the exercise of his pardoning power, the character of his appointments and the influences under which they were made are not before us on any charges and are not impugned by any testimony. Nor can I suffer my judgment of the law governing this case to be influenced by political considerations. I cannot agree to destroy the harmonions working of the constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President. Whatever may be my opinion of the incumbent I cannot consent to trific with the high office he holds. I can do nothing which, by implication, may be construed into an approval of impeachments as a part of future political machinery. However welley, therefore, I may differ with the President respecting his political views and measures, and however deeply I have regretted and do regret the differences between himself and the Congress of the United States, I am not able to record my vote that he is guilty of h

[Washington correspondence (May 10) of the Boston Post—democratic.]

hamor indicates anything but a troubled mind. After briefly replying ike his questions your correspondent ventured upon his work directly and without circumfocution.

"I would be pleased to learn your views of the situation, Mr. President; what do you think of impeachment!"

The President promptly replied—"Oh, I have never allowed myself to believe or feel that the American Senate would prostitute its great power of impeachment to base party purposes, and I shall not believe it until I know the vote of conviction has been recorded. Such is my abstract opinion of the Senate; but whatever their judgment may be I shall cheerfully bow to the authority of the constitution."

"But, Mr. President, it was suggested by Mr. Bingham in his closing argument that it was doubtful whether you would obey the mandate of the Senate if the judgment be one of conviction."

Mr. Johnson's face flushed, and 'a slight start was perceptible as if about springing to his feet. Smiles and pleasant looks were gone and with suppressed indignation he said, "The suggestion of Mr. Bingham was a base one, but, nevertheless, one in perfect harmony with the charges and suggestions contained in the eleven articles of impeachment. Why should I not obey the mandate of the Senate if all the forms

mong auton he said, "ner suggestion of Mr. Bingham was a base one, but, nevertheless, one in perfect harmony with the charges and suggestions contained in the eleven articles of impeachment. Why should I not obey the mandate of the Senate if all the forms and requirements of the constitution are, complied with? If Senators abuse their trust they are not responsible to me, but to the people, who hold the sovereign power. The people have placed me in charge of one of the great departments of the government, with all its duties and responsibilities, and the same people have placed Senators in another department also, with grave responsibilities and with the power to try impeachment and render judgments thereon. If Senators misuse or abuse this great power thus entrusted to them, it is not for the party impeached and convicted to attempt to set aside the judgment of the Senate. The people alone can settle with their agents for any abuse of their great trust. Mr. Bingham well knows that I have never falled to yield a cheerful compliance with all the requirements of the constitution. I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to protect, defend and preserve that great chart of our liberties, and I am more than willing to surrender my official responsibility whenever called upon so to do according to the forms and requirements of that sacred instrument."

The President spoke with considerable warmth of feeling, and added that he had every confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the great mass of the people, and whatever the judgment of the Senate might be the people would do him justice. He felt that his reputation was perfectly safe in the hands of posterity. It is very evident the President regards the whole impeachment proceeding as simply a trial of the constitution, and one in which he feels a deep interest as an American citizen. There was no indication by look or word that he felt any special interest in the result on private account. He spoke and continuents in the result on private account. He spoke as

ence to the Impeachment Was Received in

The publication of special desputches from Wash-The publication of special despatches from Washington regarding impeachment, in the afternoon papers, created an intense excitement, and scarceiy anything else has been talked of since. The despatches which foreshadowed the acquittal of the President seemed to be generally believed, and produced a great deal of oppression among radicals and corresponding exultation among democrats and conservatives. The eagerness to learn more is by no means lessened to-night, and everybody is on the quit view for the latest despatches.

The alarm of fire given at half-past ten o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of a large four story frame building situated on Quincy street, between Downing street and Classon avenue. The structure, which was owned and occupied by Charles White, was used chiefy as a saw and planing mill. On the second floor was a moulding shop, while the structure stories were occupied as a picture frame manufactory. The building throughout was fitted with valuable machinery and implements necessary in the work, while an extensive stock of black wainut and other materials was stored there, all of which were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$40,000, upon which sum there is no insurance. The flames commonicated to the office building, a two story frame structure adjoining, which also fell a prey to the devouring element. Hence the fire extended to a little tenement house, owned by a Mrs. Williams, destroying it. The Quincy Mission School, a new frame and brick building, also caught fire and was destroyed. The loss on the three latter structures is about \$5,000. Sergeant Carpenter, of the Forty-fourth precluct poince, and officer Kiser rendered efficient servace in saving property. The sergeant in question heard the cryof fire while in the vicinity about twenty minutes after ten o'clook, and on entering the building found that it was on fire in three different places, while the flames had gained so much headway that it was impossible to extinguish them. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin. The place has long been as eyesore to many property owners in the neighborhood, who objected to the noise and officerive odor created at times, and some-lane ago sought, but without avail, to buy out the owner. Less About Forty-five Thousand Dollars. The alarm of fire given at half-past ten o'clock last

## WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

A Bill Reported to Admit North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana.

Preparations for the Chicago Convention.

A Recess to be Taken from the 16th to the 25th Instant.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868.

retary of the Treasury to-day:—

Washington, May 11, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that all compound interest notes intended for conversion into three per cent temporary loan certificates must either be presented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, who has the full charge and control of the issue of such certificates, or to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, who will issue certificates which, on presentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, will entitle the holder to receive such certificates in exchange. Compound interest notes intended for redemption in lawful money must be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington for that purpose.

Bécretary of the Treasury.

The Trial of John H. Surratt.

To-morr. w has been set for the trial of John H.

To-morrow has been set for the trial of John H. Surratt under an indictment for murder and concution are ready, having summoned their wit-nesses. As yet it is not certain that the case will be

the avails of captured money appropriated or paid by the United States.

Washington, May 11, 1868.
The Committee on Ways and Means will probably Brewers have falled to get wastage allowed to the extent they desired. The bill will be acted upon by

To the Senate and House of Rpessentatives:—
I transmit to Congress the accompanying documents, which embrace all the papers that have been submitted to me relating to the proceedings to which they refer and the States of North Carolina and Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The President of the Union Pacific Railroad has ubmitted an affidavit to the Secretary of the Interior soth mile post, and the government comm have been instructed to examine into and report npon said section.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868. The SPRAKER proceeded as the regular business in the morning hour on Monday to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced and

referred as follows:—
By Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass.—Making appropria tions for certain public works, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. By Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of Pa.—Declaring it inex-

pedient for this government to enter into a treaty with any foreign Power which tends to discriminate with any foreign Fower which tends to discriminate against the manufacture and production of any part of the United States and to give such foreign Power an undue advantage over the industry of this country, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Affairs.

By Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y.—To fix the compensation of certain consular officers, to provide for their supervision and the verification of the records, to prohibit their collection of fees not authorized by law, which was referred to the Committee on Re-

diction of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.) of Ohio.—Resolutions of the Ohio Legislature protesting against the reconstruction acts of Congress, and against the peasage of the bill requiring two-thirds of the judges of the Supreme Court to decide an act unconstitutional. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., asked that the latter resolutions be read, but objections were made.

By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Ind.—For the relief of the president and directors of the Terre Hante and Richmond Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOPKINS, (rep.) of Wis.—To grant certain lands to Wisconsin as swamp lands. Also an act amendatory of the act of June 3, 1856, granting lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes. Same reference.

By Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal.—To settle finally titles to Mexican land grants in California. Same reference.

By Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minp.—To grant lands.

By Mr. Johnson, (dem.) of Cal.—To settle finally titles to Mexican land grants in California. Same reference.

By Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Minn.—To grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to Yankton, on the Missouri river. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y.—For the purchase of a full length portrait of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Library Committee.

The Spraker then proceeded to call the States for resolutions, beginning with Indiana.

PROPOSED RECESS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., offered a concurrent resolution that on the adjournment next Priday a recess be taken until the 26th.

Mr. Spalding, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested whether it was not to enable the officers of the House to have the carpets taken up for the summer?

Mr. Washburn assented.

Mr. Farnswonarr, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether the taking up of the carpets would occupy ten days?

Mr. Roninson, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that the object of a recess was to take up the carpet-baggers.

Intel House divided, and the vote stood 54 to 52. The yeas and mays were demanded, and being taken, the vote stood yeas 52, nays 62. The Spedier voted in the affirmative, and the resolution was laid on the table.

The How Woonstitutions of the southern States.

in the affirmative, and the resolution was laid on the table.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—
Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to formish statements of the votes east for and against the constitutions of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that the call for information be made on the Secretary of War, as has been the usual course heretofore.

Mr. Parksworth, remarked that it was right course as I was.

Mr. PARNSWORTH, remarked that it was right enough as it was.

Mr. Comuna decilined to modify the amendment, remarking that the General of the Army had possession of the information.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that hitherto the course had been to call for information not on military officers, but directly on the Secretary of War.

Mr. Pains, (rep.) of Wis., objected to the debate.

The resolution was then adopted.

THE TAKLER.

Mr. SPALDING effered the following resolution and moved the previous question;—
Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed in preparing a fill forgulating the duties or imports to have regard to an establishment of the amount imported from other countries with the amount experted from the United States, sofar as the same can be effected by a judicious tariff.

The previous question was seconded and the res

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted.

WATCHNEN FOR THE PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind., odered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for organizing under the Engineer Department a corps of fifty persons, more or less, from mained, wounded or disabled Union soldiers in the late war, to act as watchmen in the Capitol grounds, the grounds of the Executive Mansion, of the Smithsonian institute and the other public grounds of Washington. Adopted.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue such commissary and quartermaster stores for the expedition engaged in the exploration of the Colorado river, under direction of Professor Powell, as may be necessary to enable it to prosecute its work. Passed.

THE TREATMENT OF UNION AND REBEL PRIROMERS.

necessary to enable it to prosecute its work. Passed.

THE TREATMENT OF UNION AND REBEL PRIBONERS.

Mr. MUNGER, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution to extend the powers and duties of the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners to an inquiry into the treatment of Union officers, in reference to the exchange of prisoners, and into the propositions of the Confederate authorities to obtain medicines, to be sent under charge of federal surgeons to Andersonville and other camps, and provisions to use exclusively for the benefit of Union prisoners in those camps and prisons.

Mr. BENJAMIN. (rep.) of Mo., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

It was laid on the table—yeas 75, nays 41.

THE DAYS' BECESS.

Mr. BENJAMIN. (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a concurrent—esolution to take a recess from Saturday next until Monday, the 25th.

Mr. HARDING, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—44 to 53.

The concurrent resolution was then agreed to—yeas 68, nays 67.

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURNE AND BROOKS-BUTLER INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. THOMAS, from the select committee on the

THE DONNELLY-WASHBURNE AND BROOKS-BUTLER INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. THOWAS, from the select committee on the
Washburne-Donnelly and Brooks-Butler investigations, offered a resolution authorizing it to employ a
clerk at \$5 per day, and to sit during the session of
the House, which was adopted.

OOMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a communication from the Governor of Texas, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The SPEARER presented a message from the President transmitting reports and documents relative to
the following subjects:—To the proceedings in North
Carolins and Louisiana as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the rebellion, except by the
War Department, from which no report has been received, and to the mercantle, marine and commercial policy of Great Britain.

Extension of the mercantle, marine and commercial policy of Great Britain.

Extension of the Mashington city chartes.

Mr. Welker asked consent to have taken from the
Speaker's table the Senate bill passed April 7 to extend the charter of Washington city and to regulate
the selection of its officers.

Mr. Randall. (dem.) of Pa., objected.

Mr. WASHBURNS, (rep.) of all, called up the bill making an appropriation of \$87,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the execution of the reconstruction isws in the Third Military District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. He stated that the report of General Meade and a letter from the Secretary of War, showing the necessity for the passage of the bill, had been sent to the printing office, but were not yet printed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the bill included all the sums necessary.

Mr. Washburng said it included all that was necestry up to the 30th of June next. What might be cessary after that time would perhaps depend on action of the gentleman from Wisconsin and himfin relation to admitting Georgia into the Union. Mr. Eldridge replied that so far as his action on at question was concerned he considered Georgia the Union, and he considered that every dollar tenout of the national treasury to pay the exases of reconstruction was downright robbery. At was his opinion and position.

If, Washburne remarked that as the gentleman of expressed his opinion he would now move the evicus question. In further reply to a suggestion Mr. Brooks Mr. Washburne admitted the right members to have all the information that is acsible, and offered to let the bill stand over until denesday next, until the papers referred to were need.

Mr. BROOKS, after paying a compliment to Mr. Washburne for his careful guardianship of the Treasury, said he did not desire to press for a postponement the of bill; as it was he (Mr. Washburne) who took the responsibility of action he would leave it to that gentieman to take his own course.

Mr. Washburne suggested that as the honorable gentieman from New York was not very anxious in the matter he would move the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

THE RECENT DUEL NEAR BALTIMORE.

Mr. JENCERS, (rep.) of R. I., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire as to a duel which took piace recently near the District of Columbia between a person in the diplomatic service of the United States and the secretary of one of the foreign legations, and whether a due respect for the laws does not require measures to be taken for the removal of the United States officer and the recall of the foreign attaché. Messrs, Randall and Ohanlan objected.

RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN STATES,
Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a buil to admit the States of North Carolina, South-Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress; and, on his motion, the bill was made the special order for Wednesday next, with the understanding that debate would be allowed on the bill.

Mr. Bincham, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment to the bill.

The bill as reported is as follows:—

A bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louislana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in

A bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in

The bill as reported is as follows;—

A bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louislana, Georgia and Alabama have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the rebuil States," passed March 2, 1807, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government of the rebuil States," passed March 2, 1807, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed constitutions of State government which are republican to form, and have adopted asaid constitutions by large majorities of the voice cast at elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it charted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louislana, Georgia and Alabama shall be estitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the United States of the Constitution of the Continuity shall have duly rational continuity of the Constitution of the Continuity and in the United States of the Constitutions of said States shall never be so americate to changed as to deprive any citizen or cross of the tower of the constitutions of said have been duly convicted; and no perso

as is now provided in said constitutions respectively."

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to remove political disabilities from some two hundred citizens of North Carolina by name. (The reading of the names was dispensed with.)

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether the persons named in the bill were men who had failen on their knees and piedged support to the republican party.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that nearly all of them had been recommended by the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired further whether Governor Holden's mana was on the list.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was, and so were the names of the Isouenant Governor elect, the judges of the Superior and other courts and two members of Congress sizes.

Mr. Boyles, (den.) of Pa., inquired whether there were any democrats among the names.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that Mr. Boyden, the member of Congress elect, and been elected on the conservative tieket against a republican candidate. The committee had not looked at the matter in a particular and and the matter in a particular candidate.

Mr. Namack (negured waether a support of the

on light. Mr. Ninlack inquired whether a support of the

# EUROPE

The Herald's Abyssinian Telegrams Sent All Over England.

British Acknowledgments of the American Press Triumph.

The Steamship Australasian in Fatal Collision.

heavy decline in rates, as the release of the tonnage

### ENGLAND.

The War News from Abyssinia—The Herald's

The delight of the English people over the result f the Abyssinian campaign is almost ludicrous. who were otherwise than indifferent really expected a [long and costly and disastrous campaign. To be so agreeably disappointed—to have the prisoners released, the king killed and the war ended at a single blow—has pleased all the people, however, and if any prominent person would give the cue every principal city in England would be filluminated. Perhaps this will be done on the night that Parliament passes the vote of thanks to General Napler and the army. Already Englishmen tell you that England has shown herself as prompt as Prussia and as ardent as America in this fight, and that Magdala will rank with Sadowa as an

prompt as Prussia and as ardent as America in this fight, and that Magdals will rank with Sedowa as an example of emicient warfare. The actional vanity always indulges in such exaggerations.

It cannot be very pleasing to the national vanity, however, to reflect that the special Abyasinian telegrams to the New York Herald brought the first news to Engiand, and that those telegrams are still the only parratives containing any details which have arrived from General Napier's force.

The English press has been again beaten upon its own ground, and this time worse than ever before. The Herald telegrams have been sent all over the country as the earliest and fullest account of the end of the campaign.

The Queen has bestowed the Order of the Bath upon General Napier.

Acknowledgments of the English Pre Acknowledgments of the English Press.
The steamship City of Antwerp, at this port, furnishes mails embracing the following acknowledgments of the London journals of the enterprise and courtesy of the New York Herallo in supplying them with the important news from Abyssinia:

[From the London Times, April 27.]
The representative of the New York Herallo in London yesterday received the following telegrams [marked one, two, three and four] from the special correspondent of that journal with the Abyssinian expedition.

expedition.

From the London Post, April,27.]

The representative of the New York Heral.D in London yesterday received four telegrams from the special correspondent of that journal with the Abyssinian expedition. The last one [No. 4 special] is as follows.

sinian expedition. The last one [No. 4 special] is as follows.

[From the London News, April 27.]

The agent of the New York Herald in London yesterday received the following telegrams [Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4] from the special correspondent of that journal with the Abyssinian expedition. We have received from our correspondents in Abyssinia letters to the 1st of April, of volume sufficient to fill two pages of this journal. The important news by telegrams has deprived them of their chief interest, and we therefore merely indicate their contents.

[From the London Shipping and Mercautile Gazette, April 27.]

The representative of the New York Herald in London has received the following telegrams [Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4] from the special correspondent of that journal with the Ayssinian expedition.

[From the Liverpool Post, April 27.]

The representative of the New York Herald in London on Sunday received the following telegram from Abyssinia [No. 4].

Fatal Collision of Steamships

Fatal Coilision of Steamships—The Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Shortly after midnight on the 25th of April a collision took place near Holyhead between the royal mail steamer Australasian, from New York to Liverpool, and the screw steamer Isle of Arran, the first named vessel going, it is asid, right over the latter. The isle of Arran had just come out of Holyhead harbor, where she had taken refuge, and was proceeding to Newport. A boat was sent off from the Australasian to the relief of the men in the water, and the chief mate and man at the wheel of the Isle of Arran were saved. Five men and the captain were drowned.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company held an adjourned meeting on the 28th April for the purpose of confirming the arrangements made with the Anglo-American Company; but the contract not being quite ready, a further adjournment to the 8th of May took place. It was announced that the directors had chosen the Hon. R Grimston and Captain J. G. Johnston to be members of the Board in place of Mr. Peabody and Captain Hamilton, who retire. The other retiring directors, including the honorary ones in New York, were re-elected, and three new directors were elected for represent the interests of large shareholders in Glasgow and other places. The receipts for the month of March were stated at £1,213 per day, against £1,094 per day in March, 1867.

George Penbody and the Pope. A statement recently published to the effect that Mr. Peabody, on quitting Rome, had left the Pope £200,000, is denied on authority. The Italian papers report more accurately that he had given \$10,000 for one of the educational institutions in Rome.

The Peasoby Educational Fund.—The agent of the Peabody Southern Education Fund. Dr. Searcs, has appropriated \$12,000 for the current year to various existing schools in the leading country towns of Louisiana. He has also assigned \$6,00 for the aid of normal schools in that State, \$2,000 being given to the normal school at New Orleans.

THE FENIANS

SYRACUSE, May 11, 186 A State Fenian Convention is now in ses

The following address has been delivered:—
TO THE IRISH NATIONALITY OF NEW YORK:—
BHOTHERS—We, the representatives of the Feni Brotherhood of the State of New You in convention assembled, having carefully examined the strength and resources of the organisation and the plan of operations submitted by Gene John O'Neil, declare that the organisation atronger at the present time than at any tinhitherto, and that said plan of operation is entire practicable. We have piedged ourselves to meet enemy soon upon the battle field, and we earnest call upon you to exercise your utmost energies furnish the necessary means to equip and arm than the internation of while hands and brave headinpatiently waiting the order to march.

Signed on behalf of the Convention,
PATRICK DAILY, New York,
Chairman Committee on Address
THOMAS H. O'BRIEN, Troy, Secretary of Committee

Hyatt's Life Balsam perfectly cured Mr. mouths.

The Life Balsam has been tested by the public duryears, and these are two cases out of a hundred their it has cured.

It is a certain curative for fistula in all curable cases. Principal depot 246 Grand street.

Sold by druggista. \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—DR. SCHENCE'S
PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWRED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyapopal. In consequence of engagements as
home Dr. SCHENCK will hereafter visit New York professionally only every other Tuesday. His neat professional
visit to this city will be on Tuesday, May 19, at his recent, 38
Bond street, from 9 A. M. to 57. M. His patients and the
public wishing to consuit him on his specially will please
make a note of this change. All advice free, but for a blorough examination of the lungs with his respiremeter his price
is \$5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms of all
times.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—ROWARD STATES OF THE METERS OF THE

Advance; advice tree.

Counsellor at law, 251 Broadway.

- OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COL
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3, 72, 51, 7, 1, 25, 6, 48, 64, 48, 56, 28, 17,

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 224, MAY 11, 1898.

21, 71, 2, 82, 68, 11, 25, 70, 53, 20, 73, 27,

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 69, MAY 11, 1898.

26, 68, 22, 47, 74, 73, 44, 5, 28, 54, 2, 6, 16,

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